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Germany Declares an Intended and Unrestricted Naval War.

Instead of opening the way wider to the consideration of conditions of peace, Germany replies to President Wilson and through him to the Allies that she too purposes to make it a fight to a finish; that she will use every weapon at hand, and that such pledges as we have from her for the observance of the rules of civilized sea warfare as previously understood and demanded by the American Government for the maintenance of its own rights as a neutral terminate peremptorily this very day, the first of February.

Such, in substance, is Germany's notification and warning to the neutral Powers affected by her sea policy. It is a threat of frightfulness in the unrestricted use of submarines and open sea mines beyond anything yet regarded as possible by our Government and people.

The note of yesterday closes for the present the chapter of altruistic endeavors and tentatives of parity into which President Wilson has written his idealistic hopes. It creates an entirely new situation, of the most practical sort so far as the United States is concerned and serious in the extreme in its possibilities of untoward incidents which may put to the test the steadfastness of Washington in its attitude and assertion of the principles which our State Department has already enunciated.

The False Pretence of the Southern Layers of Taxes Upon Northern Payers of Taxes.

Below is the fraudulent title of the revenue bill which Representative CLAUDE KITCHIN, leader of the men in the saddle, has just introduced in the House with the boast that the taxes it imposes will fall mainly on citizens living north of Mason and Dixon's line:

"A Bill to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriation for the Army and Navy and the extension of fortifications, and for other purposes."

The title is fraudulent because the real purpose, the main purpose, is not honestly stated but is dishonestly concealed in the last four words.

If Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, leader of the men in the saddle, had honestly labelled his revenue bill, devised by Southern taxlayers to hit Northern taxpayers, the title would have been something like this:

"A Bill to provide increased revenue to meet the deficit caused by four years of incompetent administration, of reckless legislation and of blundering policy on the part of a Democratic President and the Democratic Congress; and for other purposes."

Very soon the Northern taxpayers, Democrats as well as Progressives and Republicans, are likely to be scrutinizing more closely than ever before the warrant of legislative authority by which Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN and the other Southern taxlayers enact these sectional schemes.

Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, for example, represents eight North Carolina counties with a total population in 1910 of 190,405. Like the other Southern taxlayers, he derives his proportionate authority as a legislator from the fiction that the male citizens among this population of about two hundred thousand are allowed to vote for President and Vice-President and members of Congress. At the election last November, when Mr. Wilson was retained in the White House and Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN was returned to his seat in the House of Representatives, the number of male citizens voting for President in the eight counties of this North Carolina district was 15,833, and for Representative in Congress 14,354. That is to say, the voters are to the population as one is to thirteen or fourteen.

In the Third district of Maine, with about the same population as Mr. KITCHIN's North Carolina district, the vote last November for Representative was 44,221; that is to say, more than one voter to every five of population.

In another numerically equivalent Northern district, the Fourth of New Jersey, the vote for Representative last November was 36,301 in a population which in 1910 was 158,041; almost exactly one voter to every six of population.

Compare these figures with Mr. KITCHIN's one voter to thirteen or

fourteen of population, and study the situation here disclosed in its relation to that silent provision of the Federal Constitution which requires that when in any State the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States or Representatives in Congress is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State who are twenty-one years old and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Has the basis of representation in Mr. KITCHIN's State of North Carolina—the basis which gives proportionate validity to his votes and acts as Representative—ever been so reduced in accordance with this plain provision of the Constitution of the United States?

If so, the basis of the constitutional authority of Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN and the other Southern taxlayers to vote taxes which hit exclusively or mainly north of Mason and Dixon's line is not a false pretence, like the title of Mr. KITCHIN's revenue bill.

Killing the Goose.

Under the Frawley law boxing has run a course in this State practically parallel with that it followed under the Horton enactment. Great interest has been shown in the sport by the public, which has been willing to pay high prices for the privilege of watching the bouts; and complete incapacity has been displayed by the managers of the business to keep it clean and decent.

Perhaps conditions are not now as rotten as those which led Governor OBBEL to put a period to the corruption and fraud that marked the last years of the Horton episode. But they are bad enough, and if Governor WHITMAN should call for the repeal of the Frawley law he would have the support of thousands who enjoy boxing, but who are tired of the scandals in which its beneficiaries envelop themselves.

Should the Legislature repeal the Frawley law the individuals who have brought it into disrepute would be responsible for its fate. They have again demonstrated that they are not utterly lacking in sportsmanship, but also ignorant of the side on which their breed is buttressed.

Daylight Saving.

To move the clock forward an hour in summer would give us more sunlight, say the daylight savers. But any one who wants more sunlight can have it by rising an hour earlier. We are told that lighting bills would be less. For those who now rise early in summer, say at 4 A. M., they would be greater; for as the world's work began an hour earlier these persons would have to rise at 3 o'clock. Calling it 4 A. M. would not cause the sun to appear a whit sooner.

On hot summer days the only pleasurable hours are those after 7 or 8 in the evening. The sun has ceased to broil us, a gentle coolness invades the air, and the worker in his shirt sleeves can sit restfully for a space enjoying the refreshment of darkness. In general he is too tired to read or otherwise divert himself, and he wishes only to bide in comfort on the unlighted porch or in a shadowy room by the open window. He does not want to go to bed until he knows he can sleep. But daylight saving would wrench away from him an hour of this blissful time and tack it on to his workday or insert it into that scorching, lifeless afternoon when he can neither work nor play.

Daylight saving is a useful expedient in the warring countries of Europe, where every obtainable hour of sunlight must be utilized on the battle front or in the panting munitions factories. But except in a national emergency the regulation of hours of work is better left to individuals acting alone or in greater or smaller concert. We have quite enough hustle in this country as it is.

The Buck Law and the Deer Limit.

Notwithstanding that New York has just ended four years of the wise deer law which prohibits in the open season the taking of wild deer "having horns not less than three inches in length," the buck law is again threatened. Through bills introduced by Messrs. EMERSON and TOWNSEND in the Senate and Assembly, the male deer clause in the law is stricken out and the limit reduced from two to one.

There is no need of reducing the deer limit because what the buck law accomplished in the years that it has been on the statute books of the Empire State has been to increase the supply. What the buck law actually does is to make it much harder for the hunter to get deer, because he must know that he is aiming at a male deer. The buck law in this way makes the hunter know what he aims at and thus conserves human life.

New York is indebted to the buck law for its splendid hunting during several years past. Of the seventeen buck law States, out of thirty-six having open deer seasons, the neighboring State of Vermont has given the longest test to the buck laws, twenty years. Twenty years before that persistent hunting exterminated the deer. Then some sportsman raised money and purchased from the Adirondack section of New York seventeen deer, which were released in Rutland and Bennington counties.

A closed season of nineteen years found deer so numerous that an open season was permitted and has so continued every year. Indeed in 1900 and 1910 deer had become so plentiful that it was deemed expedient to reduce their numbers by permitting the killing of both bucks and does. In the first ten years of the twenty year period sportsmen killed about 3,000 deer, but in the second period more than 20,000 deer. That story of our neighboring State ought to be convincing as to the value of the buck law as to increasing the supply.

It may be of further interest to our lawmakers to know that deer have so increased under our buck law that there is before the Legislature at the present time a bill asking for an open season from November 9 to November 15 in the counties of Columbia, Dutchess and Rensselaer. This bill contains the buck law provision, and so as to further preserve the supply puts a bug limit of one in the three counties mentioned.

The unspooklike thing about the bill taking out the male deer provision is not so much that it permits the breeders to be killed, but favors may be killed also. Connecticut last year enacted a statute that permitted an open season all the year on deer, whatever the sex. This law stated that deer, "if reported to commissioners within twenty-four hours, may be killed on a person's own land." Result, extermination of the deer; and how sportsmen, awakened too late, are doing everything they can to bring the deer back by putting a close season on deer for all time. Connecticut will have to buy deer for stocking purposes if it expects to "come back" as a deer State again.

Let New York observe and digest the results of our neighbors' work in regard to deer and see whether with our valuable deer the Empire State wants to follow in the footsteps of Vermont or Connecticut.

For Senator Hitchcock to Ponder.

Full of boomerangs is the Democratic national platform for special pleaders like Senator HITCHCOCK, who invokes it to prove that the American people gave Mr. Wilson a commission to propose, as he did in his address to the Senate, that the United States join with other nations in a league to police the world. Mr. HITCHCOCK's evidence is a resolution of the platform that deals with international relations. It begins with the "self-evident" proposition that "every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live"; that the sovereignty of small States should not be interfered with; and that the world has "a right to be free from every disturbance of the peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations"; and declares:

"We believe the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations."

It might be asked, why drag in "freedom of the seas," which had not been included in "these principles"? Apparently it was an afterthought of the oft-used word builder, and he blithely let it stand. Of course the paragraph calling for a "feasible association" to "serve these principles" meant nothing in particular. Perhaps Mr. Wilson hammered it out on the White House typewriter. However, make a note of "feasible"; if not feasible the association is not to be entered into.

Now if Senator Hitchcock is going to quote from the Democratic platform, others may follow his example, and we point to these declarations which the American people must also have endorsed when they re-elected President Wilson:

"[The American people] insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves, and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world."

Let Senator Hitchcock put that in his pipe and smoke it. Let him try to reconcile it with the fantastic proposal to join an "association" authorized to decide whether the United States should be coerced into accepting a European or an Asiatic confederation of its traditional continental policy. Would such an association from the point of view of the "spirited independence" of the United States be feasible? Go to, Senator Hitchcock!

The modern way to mend a leak seems to be to build a cofferdam and pump everybody dry.

It is not just easy to understand the idea of the South Dakota statesman who proposes a law to relieve the owner of a perfectly good appendix no longer residing at home from "financial liability to the operating surgeon." Somehow the thought intrudes that one who has lost an appendix by the usual method would rather pay the doctor and think ill of the appendix than escape the bill and think ill of the doctor.

"Scotland Neck forever!" is CLAUDE KITCHIN's amended version of an ancient battle cry.

According to a report, President Wilson will have an escort at his inauguration a troop of United States Cavalry from Fort Myer instead of the crack Essex Troop, which performed the same service at the inauguration four years ago.—Washington dispatch.

At the inauguration four years ago Mr. Wilson beamed on the Essex Troop, and proved he was to lead from New Jersey, because it had given him a plurality of 32,879. But the presence of Essex Troop at the ceremony

on March 4 would remind him that the Republican candidate for President carried New Jersey last November by 57,961. Mr. Wilson would feel more comfortable with regulars doing the honors this time. It is transparent humbug for Mr. Wilson's friends in Washington to say that he loves democracy too much to desire the company of a volunteer troop "recruited from the rich."

By what curious process of reasoning does a man who pleads a conscientious objection to warfare bring himself to conspire to assassinate the administration of poison? Surely nothing exceeds in interest the amazing accomplishments of human inconsistency.

By the presentation of Ambassador Plummer's credentials Washington will recognize the Carranza authority as the de jure Government. At present it is recognized only as the de facto government.—Washington dispatch.

Let us hope that VILLA will do nothing that may compel its recognition as a de facto Government.

Senators LORAN and MORTIMER declare that they will have their say about Mr. Wilson's address to the Senate if they must resort to personal privilege to be heard. What a sorry spectacle it is when Democratic Senators combine to stifle debate on a historic message which has been praised for its taking elevating sentiments by so many tongues!

Investigation means to find out something you don't know.—An Albany editorial.

What a flood of investigation is open to some lawmakers!

In proclaiming that submarines of the belligerents shall not enter her waters, except under stress of weather or in case of damages received at sea, Norway is taking advanced ground. Submarines can come into American harbors on the same terms as other naval craft, whenever they please, and leave when time is up to prey on merchant shipping outside the three-mile limit. But it must be remembered that the Germans for some time now have made a dead end at Norwegian harbormen, torpedoing them wherever found when a technical right to sink them is claimed.

Not being committed to the service of humanity in general, PANCHO VILLA probably sees no impropriety in representing himself as the savior of his country as he hangs on the heels of General Pancho's retiring soldiers.

EVILS OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Its interference and restrictions denounced by Chief Judge Cullen. From a letter from Judge M. Cullen, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to Ex-Senator John G. Johnson.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your letter of the 24th inst. enclosing proposed amendments to the direct primary law has been received.

I am unable to recommend the amendments which you suggest because, in my judgment, the Legislature has no power—and still less any moral right—to prescribe how or in what manner any body of citizens shall select its candidates for office.

Doubtless it may punish offences in methods of nomination which contravene common morality, such as bribery, intimidation and the like. Beyond this it has no right to go, and, frankly, I think it a gross violation of the rights of the citizen to have the Legislature, whose members are the servants of the people, to dictate how or in what manner their masters, the electors, shall see fit to select candidates for the Legislature. If any party chooses to select its candidates by direct primary, that is its right, and the right to do so, and this right should not be interfered with; but equally any other party that chooses a different method has an equal right to do so.

In my opinion the method of a direct primary has proved in practice not to be a satisfactory one. The old convention system, undoubtedly in conventions leaders usually dominate, and to a large extent they always will under any provision of law. Under the direct primary system candidates are still selected by party leaders, and the same old story, instead of an open convention, by secret conference. At times they are chosen by what is called unofficial conventions, but as a matter of fact there never were any conventions that were official. Nor can this be changed by any legislation.

For the same reason, the direct primary has proved a failure. It has not had the effect of securing a more equal opportunity for all parties to be heard, and it has not had the effect of securing a more equal opportunity for all parties to be heard.

The qualification for joining in a primary election is most remarkable. The elector is not required to express any opinion on the merits of the candidates, but simply that he intends to vote for its candidates. In fact it is difficult to see what are the principles of any party when there is no convention of its members or of delegates to declare those principles.

It has been charged against the American democracy that it is a mere association of men, and that they are held together by the "cohesive power of public pay." But the enactment of the direct primary law is the first time that it has been declared to be the solemn judgment of the people that such should be the only bond of union in politics.

I will not, however, further discuss the evils of the law, as my paramount objection to it is the invasion of the rights of the citizen in assuming to enact any law which would deprive him of his property without compensation. Yours very truly, EDWARD M. CULLEN.

THE SUFFERING CONSIGNEE.

He Can't Get His Shipments Nor Locate the Source of Trouble.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Our cost of living is increased by what is called an "embargo." I cannot get my goods before the bills are due and have been compelled to pay exorbitant prices for goods from the West to get them. Grain men tell me they have not been able to get a car through in a month. Others say if potatoes were allowed through they would be cheaper.

I can find no one to tell me who or what is the real cause of this. Perhaps you would, as it the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, large shippers, speculators, or shortage of shipping and carrying facilities?

E. J. CARROLL.

BOSTON, N. J., January 31.

The prime cause is shortage of carrying facilities, with which the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission are struggling as well as they can. As for potatoes, the producers are also the speculators. If we may judge by the report that Long Island farmers are letting go some of their cellars at \$2.35 a bushel, holding the rest for \$2.50 a bushel.

"HOW"

Buffalo Bill's Explanation of the Army's Lacerate Toast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been asked many times: "Why does the American army generally adopt its toast the word 'How'?" You see army officers in clubs or restaurants often shake their heads and say the civilian "Here's a corker" or "Health!" you hear them say "How!"

One year ago Mr. S. S. McClure and I were hunting with Buffalo Bill at the Hotel Sheldon in El Paso. When Colonel Cody lifted his cocktail and coughed it to his lips, I heard him murmur "Here's a corker" or "Health!" you hear them say "How!"

The average army man uses the word without knowing what it means, but the explanation is very simple. Many years ago, when we were blazing the way into the heart of the West, the white men carried a "corker" or "Health!" you hear them say "How!"

When it came to drinking time we made it a very elaborate affair. A white man and Indian would squat around the fire in a great circle. Then the jug of freewater appeared. Very formally it was passed from one to the other. The Indians noticed we each said something before gulping our booze. Some of the white men said "Here's a corker" or "Health!" while the young ones invariably used "Success to come!"

When it came the red man's turn he was not to be outdone. Eagerly he would lift the jug to his lips, pause a moment, and then say the only word in English he knew just then: "How!"

JOHN W. ROBERTS.

NEW YORK, January 31.

OVER REGULATION.

Things You May Do With Some One Standing Over You.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We are being "regulated" to death. Individually will be a dead issue if legislators keep on. By and by they will have a statute telling us how to walk across the street.

At the present time a man cannot practice medicine without a license, or run an automobile, shoot a rabbit, sell a bag of fertilizer, operate a bank, pull a tooth, sell a glass of beer, take a culture, write an insurance policy, perform an autopsy, fill a pair of spectacles, fill a prescription, serve a warrant, teach school, manufacture gas, treat a sick horse or test a set of scales.

A movement is on foot to extend this list to cover those who operate a moving picture machine or go fishing through the ice.

At the bottom appears to be that nobody is competent to go about his business himself, but that a commissioner should be employed to see that he does it according to Hoyle; and those who are in any particular profession or trade endeavor to make the examination of their own affairs cantier than those originally fit to have a better chance at the business and get better fees.

Taking it altogether this government "regulation" is lovely—for the lawyers. EDWIN WARREN.

BOSTON, January 31.

The Palmieri Disbarment Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your comment on the opinion of the Appellate Court delivered in connection with the disbarment of one John Palmieri, which appeared Monday, is interesting.

Your object in this editorial article was obviously to warn lawyers against shady practices. It is possible you can serve the public too if you will go back in the records of Bronx county to the indictment found against this same man on the identical facts before the Appellate Court by a Grand Jury of that county in April, 1915, and trace the indictment to the point where a Justice of the Supreme Court quashed it. The Grand Jury found the facts sufficient for an indictment; the Appellate Division on the facts disbars the man; but this particular Justice dismissed him.

Isn't there a lesson in the court's action for this Judge and possibly something for the public too?

GRAND JURYMAN.

NEW YORK, January 30.

JUICE OF THE EARTH TRANSFUSED INTO THE VEINS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

How the Business of Producing and Marketing Oil Has Gained in Economic Effectiveness With the Substitution of Cooperation for Unrestrained Competition.

When the wise men of old paid homage to the gods they displayed a wisdom beyond their ken. First, they destroyed and it also served. Throughout ages man has made the fire he kindles on the earth's surface, but it is only within recent centuries that he has slowly learned to make use of the effects of the steam, the fire that boil and distill, melt and fuse in the recesses below the surface. It is within little more than half a century that he has come to know the nature of the slowly flowing fluid distilled from the remains of plant and animal life submerged during the eons, and which perhaps in its distillation from the rocks by subterranean alchemy.

Here and there, even in antiquity, were known the healing properties of liquidlike content of lakes few and far between that were the haven of the suffering pilgrims. The Indians of the great Southwest, and the white men, learned of them the viscous fluid which was run into bottles and named Seneca oil. The white men also learned that this oil would slowly burn, that through the saturated wick it would flow, and that it was more serviceable for candles than the fat of animals. Thus oil came to be a commodity to be desired.

Although it had been evident that the fluid which was so desired, and sozed to the surface was but an indication of the store beneath, it was not until 1859 that oil was "struck" by drilling. This was at Titusville, Pa. The demand for it as an emollient and as a lubricant caused wells to be drilled in the West, and the result was that the value of the oil in Pennsylvania was flooded with oil. There was then no way to store it and no means for its transportation. Gradually tanks were built in which it could be retained for a time and moved, in which crudities were removed and the oil was refined for different purposes. The first convenience for other than short distances was in barrels loaded on wagons or on flat boats.

When the oil gushed from the earth and the means for transportation were limited it often happened that the oil was not obtained for its intended use, and it was not forthcoming at places where it would bring a price. Then there arose competition between the owners of oil wells for the sale of the crude oil, and the result was that the value of the oil in Pennsylvania was flooded with oil. There was then no way to store it and no means for its transportation. Gradually tanks were built in which it could be retained for a time and moved, in which crudities were removed and the oil was refined for different purposes. The first convenience for other than short distances was in barrels loaded on wagons or on flat boats.

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